

## The Press and Banner

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

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### Gov. Tillman on the Right to Vote.

Gov. Tillman favors an educational or property qualification for suffrage.

At Aiken, Gov. Tillman turned to Gov. Tillman and asked him if he did not favor a constitutional amendment to qualify the suffrage. He replied, "I will make my speech when I come to it." Then he turned to Gov. Tillman and asked him if he did not favor a public letter to the press of the State favoring a qualification of the suffrage. When Gov. Tillman came to reply he did not say one word upon the subject, thus admitting that he had written such a letter.

Here is the proof. In 1888 Gov. Tillman wrote a series of letters to stop the people in the State. On January 28th, 1888, he wrote a two column letter to the News and Courier in which appears the following passage:

"The remembrance of our sufferings under Radical domination grows dimmer year by year, and contests over railroad taxes, prohibition and municipal politics are familiarizing our people with the use of the negro to carry elections. The day with this monster which is now a thing of the past, but if we do not get a constitutional convention to draw his fangs while he is yet asleep by a property or educational qualification for suffrage he will drag be energized by a division among the whites and destroy us."

These are Gov. Tillman's own words. We control the negro well enough now, and it is but poor consolation to the poor or educated white man that they are to have their vote taken away from them simply to better control the negro. The man who rents land, and the man whose father was so unfortunate as not to be able to educate his children, will then have no further need for his registration ticket, as his right to cast a free ballot as a free man in a free country will be gone.

These are facts which cannot be disputed. It is said by some that the work of a constitutional convention would have to be submitted to the people, and that the people could ratify or not as they please. This is a mistake. The work of the convention becomes the fundamental law of the land as soon as passed, without reference to the people, and no Judge, Court or Legislature can change it.

It is said again, that even if Gov. Tillman favored the qualification to suffrage that he could not make the constitution. This is true. Gov. Tillman could not alone do it, but when we remember the unbounded influence he has with his party, and when we remember that he has been banished from all the "wood" means opposition to his views. It is the part of wisdom to be careful now. After the constitution is made and your right to vote is gone, it will be too late to object then.

Gov. Tillman says he is the friend of the poor man, and is asking re-election as such. Is it true? Let the "renter" and the man who has not the advantages of an "education" answer for himself.

### Petty Tyranny—Humiliating Unconstitution.

The Anderson Journal says:

"It is commonly rumored and generally believed that an edict has gone forth from Governor Tillman forbidding the faithful to vote for any candidate who would not confine his announcement to one special paper."

The Conservatives, then, should not vote for any candidate whose name does not appear in the newspapers of the city.

We believe the blindest candidate, with the biggest and heaviest bandage of the Gideonites tied over his eyes, can see that there are no Conservatives in Anderson County.

If, therefore, the Conservative voters, fourteen hundred in number, retaliate and refuse to vote for candidates whose names are not found in the newspapers, the Gideonites and the city bosses will be relegated to the rear.

Fourteen hundred voters are bound to be a factor in the election, and if the country people are wide awake the bosses around the city of Anderson will have a hard time in putting rings in their noses.

They are not ready to have the cards stacked on them, and will, in consequence, refuse to let up to the polls by a rope to vote as the city bosses and cross roads managers may direct.

We take it for granted that the people of Anderson County are beginning to get their eyes open and will look out for ring-makers and city managers who may propose to run the whole concern and take a larger share of the offices to themselves.

We are not informed on the subject, but it would not astonish us to learn that there were enough men in the city of Anderson ready and willing to receive the county vote to fill all the desirable offices, leaving only a few little places for the cross roads managers.

The plain, patriotic farmer, will, of course, get what he always gets from the city bosses—nothing.

Our advertising columns, in which the names of the names of the candidates appear, afford food for thought, and gives evidence that the candidates hope that the people are inclined to do a little of their own voting this year.

Our list of candidates for the House, up to this time, consists of only five—two from Ninety-six and three from Abbeville. We presume others will yet enter the race, if the race is an open, free one.

Of the thirty-one candidates, in all, twelve are from Abbeville.

We believe it is not likely that the country people will be led around by ropes this year.

We further believe that they will not submit to dictation from town bosses and cross roads managers. There is abroad a healthy spirit of self-respect which will prompt them to resist any idea that the people can be driven to the polls to vote in solid blocks for machine made candidates. At present, the plan of sinking self-respect out of sight to form an infernal part of the whole has passed. Each man should and will cast his own free vote, without being controlled by his neighbors.

Where free thought, free speech and intelligent citizenship exist there never can be unity of sentiment and unity of votes. If we are free men, exercising the proprieties and obligations, the likes and dislikes of a citizen who has the courage of his convictions, there will be a diversity of opinion and a difference in the way we cast our ballot.

In order, therefore, to put all doubts as to your independence of character and independence of thought, do not adopt the exact ticket of your neighbor. There is generally more or less of a compromise of principle in such a course.

Don't vote any other man's ticket. Vote your own, and let him vote as he pleases. That is the only way to get the true sense of the people.

### Fine Speech.

The speech of the Hon. E. B. Murray which was delivered at Abbeville last week is adjudged the best document that has been brought out by the campaign. It is being widely circulated. The Columbia State prints it in full, and we have no doubt that other papers will copy it. We have printed in this paper 1,000 copies of it, to fill orders, and if anybody else wants copies they can be had for \$1.75 per thousand.

The local politicians on both sides have been resting on their oars for a week or more, in so far as any public demonstration is concerned.

### The Strike at Homestead.

About the 6th of July, some 3,500 men quit work in the Carnegie Steel Works, at Homestead, near Pittsburgh, because the owners of the mill made a slight reduction in the wages of about 300 men. The Pinkertons afterwards went there for some purpose inimical to the strikers. A fight ensued, and several men were killed on each side. The militia was ordered to the place and now are quartered at the mill, 5,000 strong. The strikers were invited to return to their work, and given several days in which to return. The time expired. None returned. Demands have been made on them to vacate their houses within ten days from the service of the notices. At the expiration of the ten days, they must either get out or take the consequences. The cost to the State of Pennsylvania of maintaining the militia is a large sum daily. The loss to the mill owners is enormous. The hardships which the strikers have undertaken will prove ruinous to many.

The great and crying evil of this country is the arraying of capital against labor, and the disastrous effects of great strikes must be felt throughout the country.

In our opinion Congress is derelict in its duty to provide ample punishment for all persons who enter into a conspiracy to prevent other honest laborers and mechanics from accepting positions in any factory, mill, railroad, or to work for other firms or persons employing labor.

This is a free country and a mill or factory may employ whom it pleases, and mechanics or laborers should be allowed to accept such places or not as pleases each individual. Congress passed a law to punish leaders in a rebellion against the government; it is now trying to pass a law to control Southern elections, but this greater evil of strikes and conspiracies against those who seek an honest job goes unnoticed.

We have no sympathy with those who conspire to prevent a mechanic or laborer from accepting a job. They have a perfect right to quit a job they do not want, but they have no right to prevent others from taking the work which they have thrown down.

Conspirators against capital no less than conspirators against brother mechanics should be severely punished, and our Congressmen are simply not doing their duty as long as they neglect to make provision for the proper punishment of men who act as have the strikers at Homestead.

### Will Fight Prohibition.

We see by our Columbia exchanges that the liquor dealers of that city have a protective association and will enter the field against the machinations of those presumptuous preachers and working women who would interfere with their legal business of preparing and developing subjects for treatment at the Keeley Institute.

It looks as if the liquor men are being persecuted. The women have been banished from all the liquor districts, and in many of the incorporated towns the business is under the ban. It now begins to look as if their strongholds in the cities is to be attacked, and if they should be successfully assailed the business of selling liquor in this State would be reduced to express jugs and "blind tigers."

Old tapers could, of course, run the "tiger," but how in the world are new drunks to be trained for the Keeley Institute if the bars are shut up?

It looks like all our freedom is to be taken away from us, and that the towns are to be deprived of blood money with which to pay out their sidewalks and macadam our streets. It matters not what becomes of poor weak men and boys, and the women who are dependent upon them—we must have money to run the towns and beautify the streets. The killing of a man now and then, and the moral and financial wreck of weak men is a matter of small consequence. Our rights must not be abridged. The country people in the past have been good enough to allow the cities to realize a handsome profit in the business, and it is possible they will permit it to continue, but we do not believe they will do so foolish a thing.

### Work of Town Bosses.

The Pickens Sentinel says:

"The friends and the foes of the Pickens Sentinel must know this: There are about seven men in Pickens county who have said they would not vote for any candidate who announced his name in the Sentinel."

Well, now, if the hundreds of Conservatives in Pickens county will withhold their votes from the town Tillmanites and those town bosses who may be seeking to put rings in the noses of the country people, the Sentinel will find matters evened up.

Ten chances to one, the boycott of the Sentinel originated in the mind of some Tillman boss in the town of Pickens.

Let the Conservatives bear this in mind, and don't let the country people forget that the extreme love of the town men for the farmer may be based on a patriotic desire of the farmer to get out of the town. The country people might wait awhile before putting the town friend in office. The town man often wants office when he goes into politics, and when he becomes "dead in love with the farmer," look out for an office seeker, and a man who may have a ring to put in the noses of the country people.

### Don't Blackmail the Candidates.

In some places we believe the practice prevails of presenting subscription papers to candidates.

But the practice is so reprehensible, and verges so near to the borderland of corruption, that we trust that no citizen of Abbeville county will so far forget himself, or the cause which he represents, as to ask any candidate for a church or other subscription.

It is the candidate in an awkward position.

He does not feel inclined to give and he fears to refuse.

If he gives he may be charged with an indirect effort to buy the votes of that particular neighborhood.

If he refuses to give, he fears that the people may resent an implied offer to sell him their votes.

In a position like this, what is the candidate to do?

Well, think, if he is worthy of the office to which he aspires, that he should refuse to give for more reasons than one:

It is a species of corruption, or to put it more mildly it approaches too near corruption.

It is unfair to the other candidates who are seeking votes. If such a practice were to become honorable and common, the rich could buy any votes that might be for sale, and the candidate who had no money would always be defeated.

### Death of a Prominent Preacher.

Rev. B. F. Miller, died last Wednesday at Smithville township, after a lingering illness, aged about fifty years.

Mr. Miller was one of the ablest and best known ministers of the Baptist Church in this county, who most zealously labored for the spiritual welfare of the people and for the glory of the Redeemer.

He married Miss Morton, who with six children, survives him.

In his death the church has lost a faithful worker and Abbeville county has lost a useful citizen.

The speech of Hon. E. B. Murray which was delivered at Abbeville last Monday, is regarded as the best political tract ever open to the public for free distribution among the people, and anybody can get a copy on application.

### Have Orders Been Issued?—Will the People Submit to Have Kings Put in Their Noses?

We hear that Gideon's Band, or some other organization assuming to control the people, have issued orders to their loyal subjects, directing them for whom they must vote in the primaries for the House of Representatives and for Sheriff and Clerk, leaving the people the privilege of casting their own votes for County Commissioner, School Commissioner and Coroner.

The plan is supposed to be a profound secret, managed in somewhat after this fashion:

The chosen ticket is to be brought out one at a time, and in addition, decoy ducks for the Legislature are also to be brought out, one at a time, for the purpose of deceiving the anti and for the further purpose of getting the strings tied fastened in the noses of those brethren who are supposed to have no mind of their own.

In case the secret town bosses who may assume to control the people should get scared, the plan also includes the right to call in the decoy ducks just on the eve of the election.

The plan provides against the charge that the Court House is to get the lion's share of the Legislative ticket, in the cutting off of the heads of the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Court.

The decree which directs how loyal subjects shall vote for Legislators is supposed to include the names of four persons from Abbeville and another favorite who is not a farmer and does not reside in town. If the sardine is correct the plain country gudgeon will likely see that there is at most only a town farmer or two on the ticket, and that the town will actually gobble up all this is desirable.

We have nothing to urge upon those citizens who will allow a few cross roads managers and a select committee of town bosses to either divide out the offices among themselves or are willing for them to deprive them of the right to vote for whom they please, but if we are not mistaken there are a few free born white citizens who will not hesitate to kick off the shackles and refuse to be dictated to on any subject, much less their right to vote as they please.

### The Difference.

The Tillmanites affect great distress because Sheppard is president of the Farmers' Bank at Edgefield.

The same crowd in this county seem to be swinging to the coat-tails of vice-president of the Farmers' Bank at Abbeville.

If it is a sin to be President of the Farmers' Bank at Edgefield, what is it to be Vice-President of the Farmers Bank at Abbeville?

The Press and Banner thinks that to be President of a bank is the highest evidence of integrity of character, and is the best assurance of unimpeachable moral worth that any man can give.

We have no objection to a man because he is either a President or a Vice-President of a Farmers' Bank, and we would like for those exceedingly virtuous and intelligent voters to explain the evil which they see in holding these high and honorable offices.

### The Ordination.

The South Carolina Presbytery met in the Abbeville church last Thursday evening and Friday morning, the object of the meeting being to ordain the Rev. A. J. Grier, as missionary from this church to China.

The exercises are said to have been exceedingly interesting to all who were present. The Press and Banner knew of the meeting of Presbytery but had no thought of the interesting ceremonies that were to take place. If we had known of it, it would have been our greatest pleasure to give our readers a full account of it.

We would have done so for various reasons. Our duty to the public would have been thus better discharged, and the occasion would have afforded us an opportunity of expressing our high appreciation of the commendable spirit and the self-sacrifice of the Christian brother who has consecrated himself to the service of the Master, and who has chosen to do the hardest work in the most distant and most unpromising field.

Mr. Grier will leave in a few weeks for China where he will remain for many years before returning to the home of his kindred and the land of his birth.

May our over-ruling Providence preserve him and bless his labors.

### Contributed Locals.

Abbeville, S. C., July 27, 1892.

Last Sunday was the hottest day of the season, the thermometer registering 91 in the shade.

Next Monday is Sale Day and the first day of August. A warm time for the rallying of the troops.

Mr. John C. Dorn, son of the late W. B. Dorn, of Edgefield, on a tract of his land, which with rude machinery is panning out from \$10 to \$25 per day. This is a rich vein that was looked for many years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lattimer, of Euoree, are here visiting her brother Mr. C. V. Hammond.

Mr. Julius A. Ybauskas, now prosperous merchant on King street, Charleston, is spending a few days in Abbeville visiting his children and friends.

He will leave here for New York to purchase his fall stock.

Mr. Leroy Wilson is quite sick.

Miss Mamie Murray returned to her home in Spartanburg yesterday. Her sister Bessie accompanied her and will spend sometime with her parents after which she will return to Abbeville and make her home with her uncle, Mr. W. T. McQuinn.

Steeves, A. M. Hill & Sons sold over 150 watermelons last Saturday. The same being brought in fresh from the garden of a planter in the Methodist church, and we may now expect some fine melons.

Mr. W. T. McQuinn, a student in the theological seminary at the University of the South, is visiting Mr. C. D. Brown and family.

Mr. Isaacs of Greenwood, is here visiting her daughter Mrs. G. W. Sydnor, Jr.

Miss Bessie Cogder has just returned from a delightful trip to friends at Cross Hill and Mountville.

Dr. Presley Dorn, son of Maj. Dorn, of Edgefield, is visiting in Abbeville.

Dr. John S. Thomson and family now of Atlanta have been visiting relatives and friends in Abbeville. The Doctor looks well after an absence of eleven years. He is Professor in the Southern Dental College of Atlanta. The College is a flourishing college, having at present a membership of 34 students.

Mr. C. A. Giddens, left yesterday for Corcoran, from which point they will leave next Monday in company with his brother and wife for a number of years in the South, and other cool retreats through which they will roam during the month of August.

Next Monday after a pleasant visit on the Savannah side, returned home last Sunday. Mr. P. D. Klugh and family spent last Sunday in Abbeville visiting her father Mr. Geo. W. Sydnor, Sr.

On last Thursday dirt was broken at Calhoun Falls for the construction of a \$50,000 hotel. Work is being pushed right along.

Rev. B. F. Miller after a long and painful illness of 18 months, quietly passed away at the home of his daughter, Miss Bessie Cogder, at the old Mountville, in his death Abbeville county has lost a high toned Christian leader and a noble soul.

### Character Soon Formed.

It appears to be the common opinion that no permanent evil impressions are made on little children, and that they are in no danger from this source until they have advanced somewhat in years, but how far no one seems to know. This is a mischievous error, and habit consolidated constitutes character, then the formation of character must begin just so soon as we are capable of performing good and evil actions. Here, as in some other things, "the child is father to the man."

It is said that the practical eye of the botanist can detect in the germ of the acorn the quality and size of the future oak. Now, if the acorn contains the model of the tree, why may we not expect to find in the child the model of the coming man? Indeed, as a matter of fact, we may calculate with tolerable precision what the man will be and do when we know what the boy is and does. What life is to immortality, youth is to life. Life, we know, decides for immortality, and youth equally decides for life—not immortality, but so generally that the exceptions prove the rule.

### Honor Bright.

"I don't know whether you'll be able to do much with him," said a father to the principal of a school to whom he had brought his son as a pupil, "he's full of mischief, and loves to break over rules and bounds."

"Do you tell the truth?" asked the principal, "can I depend always on his word?"

"O yes," said the father, "he's honest he'll tell the truth every time, even when it's against him. You can depend on that," and he brought his fist down on the table with a big thump.

"Then it's all right," said the principal, "we can manage him," and he did.

### What Not to do in the Sick Room.

Don't Tip-toe. A tip-toe will sometimes cause more disturbance than a carefully, squarely placed footfall. Don't Tip-toe.

Don't Whisper. A whisper will often wake a light sleeper, when an ordinary voice would not. Don't Whisper.

Don't Sniff or Sigh.—Sniffs and sighs may be better indulged in in the open air where a gust of wind can blow them away. Don't sniff or sigh.

Don't Handle Rattling Papers. The folding and unfolding of papers that "rattle" is well calculated to "rattle" invalids, to say nothing of those who are strong and well. Don't "rattle."

Don't Shout, or allow the voice to be keyed on a high note. Shouting may be a necessity in connection with the treatment of "beasts of burden," but should be counted a luxury for indulgence indoors, only when conversing with those who are "deaf as a post." Don't Shout.—Good Housekeeping.

### Cream Cake.

This is very easily made, and may be baked in a number of ways.

Take one cup of sugar; break two eggs into a cup, and fill it with sweet cream; add a pinch of salt, two spoonfuls of baking powders and two cupfuls of flour sifted together. Flavor with lemon, and bake in small patty pans. The same recipe may be baked in three deep, lemon custard tins, together with jelly, lemon slices and bananas, icing, fig jam; or it may be baked in one cake and iced.

### Spanish Buns.

Mix together one pint of flour, one pint of sugar, cup of sweet milk, one cup of butter, four eggs beaten separately, one teaspoon of liquid yeast, one teaspoonful each of powdered cinnamon, cloves, allspice, and grated nutmeg. Knead thoroughly, then roll out and cut into large biscuits, and set them to rise in a warm place. When well risen, bake them like rolls. As soon as they are taken from the oven, sprinkle white sugar over them.

### A Smart Young Trader.

There was once a worthy Presbyterian minister, who, while sitting in his study, was interrupted by a small boy who had by some way or other gained admission, to sell the good man some young pups.

"I do not want any dogs, my boy," said the divine.

"But these are Presbyterian pups," persisted the youngster. The old gentleman, however, would not have them and the disappointed boy withdrew.

Some days afterward while visiting a friend who was a Universalist, the minister was astonished to see the same boy come in and offer to sell his friend some pups. "Good Universalist pups," said the chap. This was too much for the Domine, who said to the boy, "Are you not the same boy that tried to sell me these pups the other day?"

"Yes sir."

"And did you not tell me then they were Presbyterian pups?" "Yes sir."

"Then how can they be Universalist pups now?" "Because they have had their eyes opened since then," said the little chap. It is needless to add he sold the pups.

Mutton with Peas.—Take two pounds of mutton chops, dip in flour, put in a stew pan with one quart of cold water, season with salt and pepper. Stew one hour, then add one pint of shelled peas; cook another half hour.

Roast Beef and Turnips.—While a two-pound roast of beef is cooking, have boiling some white turnips. When the meat is done serve the vegetables with rich gravy from the meat poured over them.

Berry Pudding.—Take any kind of berries and spread over a rich crust; fold up. Place in a pudding pan, add one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of sugar, season with nutmeg. Over all pour a quart of boiling hot water. Bake one hour in a moderate oven. The latter preparation make the sauce.

Steamed Pudding.—Three cupfuls of flour, two of sugar, one of sour cream, four eggs, half a pound of raisins, one teaspoonful of soda, flavor with vanilla; mix well, pour in a quind and steam two hours.

Puff Pudding.—Mix in one pint of flour a teaspoonful of baking powder, a pinch of salt and sweet milk to make batter; pour in a greased pan, cover the top with steamed apples, then a layer of butter. Steam half an hour. Serve with sauce.

Fresh Cornmeal.—Fresh cornmeal, as most readers know, will quickly heat and sour in warm weather unless properly vented. It is advised in the New England Homestead to pour the meal into bins or barrels, or settle and open the bag, and with a broom-handle make several chimneys in it to the floor. Out of these the heat and moisture will rise.

### A Churchman on the Boys Brigade.

An excellent and timely letter on the Boys Brigade movement, signed "A Churchman," appears in the Edinburgh Observer. The writer remarks: "It has made a few inquiries into the objects of Boys Brigades, and have learnt who are, in the main, its chief supporters. It meets with the approval of all the Generals of the standing army, and the Volunteers who have ventured to speak upon the movement; it is even stated that this fad was hatched at the War Office by the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley, and not in Scotland. Whether or not this is true or not, the fact that military men praise it so highly is enough to excite the suspicions of Christians of all denominations. It is a fearful, a lamentable confession to make that Christianity in the abstract is in any sense a failure, that the Cross and Passion of the Divine Founder have lost their charm, that at least one juvenile population are not to be drawn into the fold by the love of Christ, nor by the earnest and self-denying labors of God's servants, and so it is thought desirable to introduce the Prince of Peace through a military organization and the muzzle of a gun.

"A reverend gentleman in Elgin, in speaking of this movement, says 'He would like to see everything connected with the art of self-defense taught to the young, and everything else left to the old. I don't think any boy was worth much, unless he was able to knock down a fellow as big as himself.' The Rev. R. W. Dale, the eminent Congregational minister, of Birmingham, in speaking on this question, says: 'Cadet corps might add immensely to the popularity and perhaps efficiency of the volunteer movement. At present, a boy cannot belong to a battalion till he is fourteen; it is difficult to understand why the age for a battalion should be higher than for a corps. The battalions are furnished with unserviceable arms, and these are not to be fired. These conditions almost destroy the charm of the force. The encouragement given by the War Office is extremely grudging and inadequate.'

"After such testimony, will any one dare say that the tendency is not towards militarism, and the development of warlike feelings in its following? Is it not natural that if you teach a boy how to use a gun he will, sooner or later, have a desire to use it? Where the military tone is assumed, the military spirit is quickened. The spirit of the New Testament is in direct antagonism to the tone of militarism; the murderous spirit of war is far removed from the spirit of the Master, and it is surely a mere mockery of prudence, and an insult to our common sense to say that we can foster the Christian man in these boys while we teach them to ape his opposition."

"Listen to the official organ of the Boys Brigade, viz., The B. B. Gazette: 'At the ordinary drill meetings of a company, experience teaches, there is but little time for instruction in those subjects which are peculiarly fitted to advance the higher life of the boys, or make them desirous to become members of the Kingdom of Christ.' I do not hesitate to say that if any friend of mine sent his son to a Sunday School which had a Boys' Brigade attached to it, I should strongly advise him to take the lad away and place him in another, where the story of the life and death of the Savior, the Prince of Peace, is taught without the sword or the gun. The gentlemen who are at the head of the movement here, who are they? I thought they were men who advocate the substitution of Arbitration for War, the beating of swords into ploughshares, and spears into pruning hooks. Have they given up their thoughts for military drill and gun exercise? These good men, in my opinion, should relinquish such a craze, in favor of Christian work promoted by methods which are beyond suspicion."

How common it is for grown persons, and especially men, to amuse themselves by teasing little children—disturbing them when at rest, taking their toys from them, interfering with their plays, and in other ways worrying and annoying them!

Recently a gentleman who, with his wife and bright little babe, was a fellow-traveler of mine, complained that another gentleman of the party had come up to them just at a time when the babe was about to be aroused to sleep by its mother, and had aroused it in order to get it to play with him. The babe was fretted and put into an ill-humor, and the mother, who was already fatigued with sleep, was put to new and unnecessary trouble to pacify it. The disturber of the repose of the child seemed to give himself no concern about the mischief he had wrought, but laughed and joked as if he had done a very smart thing.

Doubtless, if some one had come to him at a time when, fatigued, he was about to fall to sleep, and had aroused him that he might administer to the uneasiness of such a person, he would have resented the disturbance as an act of cruel, not to say brutal, unkindness.

A little child, even in babyhood, has feelings as keen and as sensitive as has the man or the woman of mature years; and many a pang is given to it which it cannot resent, and of which it is not able to complain, except by its cries and tears, by the thoughtfulness of adult persons able to find no better way of amusing themselves than by trifling with its weakness.

Many a child has lost its rest, and has caused its mother to lose hers, for hours together, by being worried in this way; and not unfrequently the child might have become amiable if treated with gentleness and kindness. Has been rendered ill-natured and spiteful and cruel by the things it has suffered at the hands of inconsiderate persons.

Parents themselves sometimes do their little children positive injury by the excess to which they go in playing with them, and getting them unduly excited, and keeping them in a state of excitement too long. Doubtless, the nervous system of little children are often broken down in this way.—Western Christian Advocate.

The religious observance of Sunday is absolutely essential to spiritual life, because withdrawal from the world, rest, stillness, the turnings of the thoughts into other channels is essential, and it seems as if Sunday was made by a good and wise God for just such a purpose.

A Solitary Way.—It has been said with truth, he who would go heavenward, or go Christward, cannot go with the crowd; for the crowd is not going in that direction. And this is one of the secret trials in the Christian life. It separates the Christian from the many, a companion which would otherwise be delightful to him. But choice must be made between conformity to the world and consecration to Christ.

Extra wings for Victor sweeps. All sizes at Smith's.

## Preparing for a Big

# \*Winter\* Campaign\* SUMMER